The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865. Vol 38: No. 12

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apr.15,'64-tf.

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jan6'65-ly.

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apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
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Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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jan6'65-3m.

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VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
The Westminster Review (Radical).
The North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

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Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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Jan. 27, 1865.

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Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
OF THE
HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital.—$200.000. Shares.—200,000. Par Value,$1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen.

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
B. F. Meyers, " "
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
I. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon, "
Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

dec.23,'64.

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Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

Poetry.

THE BLUEBIRD.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

O, do you hear the bluebird,
The herald of the Spring—
How cheerily he tunes his pipe,
How blithely plumes his wing?

He breathes the native note of praise,
To the great Source of Good;
The trees are vocal with his lays,
Instinct with gratitude.

He mounts upon his downy wing,
He cleaves the ambient air,
Inhales the balmy breath of spring,
And wakes the world to prayer.

The fertile earth, at Nature's voice,
Unlocks her precious store,
And mount and vale and plain rejoice,
To greet the genial hour.

The purling stream, no longer bound
In winter's icy chain,
Sparkles beneath the sunny ray,
And freely flows again:

Flows, as life flows in infancy,
Pure, radient and serene,
Through flowers and fields and fragrant groves,
That animate the scene.

Flows on till winter checks its tide,
And robs it of its bloom,
Like death, that in our youthful pride,
Consigns us to the tomb.

Yet man, for whom these notes are sung,
For whom these waters flow,
For whom this vernal wealth abounds,
The *monarch* here below!

Man, only man! with lofty brow,
With stubborn heart and knee,
Looks o'er this smiling universe,
Ungrateful, Lord, to thee.

The perils of the winter past,
Spring, like a blooming bride,
The summer's and the autumn's hope,
All magnify his pride!

There—there he stands—a rebel still,
A recreant to that Power
That murmurs in each limpid rill,
And breathes in every flower.

March 1st, 1865. —*North American.*

ON GUARD.

It is the eventide of life:
Death's turbid waves before me roll;
And in this narrow pass of life
I stand to guard my deathless soul.

Through storm and calm, through dark and light,
Weary, but resolute, I cling
To my good sword, my breastplate bright,
The armor of my heavenly King.

On guard, on guard! the trumpet-voice
Rings in my ear: with watchful eye
I gaze, and feel my heart rejoice;
My deadliest foes are drawing nigh.

Ye pass not here, hate, envy, pride,
With all the embattled hosts of hell:
My Captain standeth at my side;
I fear you not; I know you well.

Fast comes the night; my watch is done:
This hour I've longed for many years:
I shall not see another sun;
Ended is sorrow, toil, and tears.

Death's waves are rising; sweet release!
Nearer I view the heavenly shore;
I lay my armor down, and cease
To be "on guard" for evermore.

THE SLANDERER.

"I hate the slanderer!
I hate him for his poisonous breath,
More deadly than the dews of death;
I hate him for his hooded lies,
His peace-destroying calumnies;
His words I hate,—so arch, so sly,
So void of generosity,
So deep, so empty, yet so full
Of what will social joy annul.
His heart is gall, his tongue is fire,
His soul too base for manly ire,
His steel too keen for noble use,
His sword and buckler are abuse;
I hate the slanderer!"

A MAN WHO HAS NOT SLEPT FOR OVER 14 YEARS.

At present there is a soldier at the Chesnut Hill Military Hospital, who has not slept for a single moment for fourteen years and six months. This may seem incredulous, but nevertheless it is true, and can be verified by numbers of persons. The individual is an intelligent man, naturally, and has the benefit of a moderate education. His name is C. D. Saunders, Orderly Sergeant of Company G., 13th Virginia Volunteers. He entered the service of the United States on December 28, 1863. He is in the forty-fifth year of his age. His health has been generally excellent during his life. In 1849 he was attacked with cholera, and since that period with lung fever on two occasions. In the summer of 1850 sleep forsook him, and since that time he has never felt the least drowsy. He has always led a temperate life. His wife and children reside in Putnam county, West Virginia. Since he entered the Union army he has been on seven raids and in four charges, during which time he informs us that he never felt tired or sleepy. He was in the four charges made beyond Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the 17th, 29th, and 30th of last August, and yet he did not feel the least sleepy. Why it is that he can not or does not sleep, is as much a mystery to him as it is to many scientific gentlemen, who, having had their attention called to him, have been astounded in their attempts to investigate the cause.

Upon one occasion, at his request, a number of curiously inclined gentlemen watched him for forty-two days and nights consecutively, in order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenomenon. These gentlemen took turns with each other in the progress of watching, so that if he should chance to sleep it would be observed. Some of the watchers became drowsy, and it was as much as he could do to awaken them.

This singular man was sent to Philadelphia by order of the field surgeon. He was admitted into the Hospital at Chestnut Hill on the 17th of November last, suffering from chronic diarrhœa and rheumatism. He has nearly recovered from his physical disability; his appetite is good but yet he does not sleep. He retires to bed, the same as other soldiers, but he cannot sleep. He simply receives physical rest. This brief narrative of a most wonderful phenomenon may seem fabulous, but the reader is assured that it is the truth.—*Phila. Press.*

AMERICANISMS.—The word *creek* meaning a small river, *dipper*, meaning a ladle, *pail* and *pitcher* are all Americanisms. In England they say "a bucket of water" not "a pail of water;" they make use of "a jug of water," or "a decanter of water."—Throughout Europe except among the lowest classes, water is brought on the table in decanters. They are regarded as not so liable to admit dust as 'jugs', or pitchers, and as possessing the advantage of enabling a person to see whether the water in them is clean. Though not altogether *apropos*, let us here state that an Englishman never says "What time is it?" but always employs the query "What o'clock is it?"

DAVID MATSON.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who of my young friends have read the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden," so sweetly told by the great English poet? It is the story of a man who went to sea, leaving behind a sweet young wife and little daughter. He was cast away on a desert island, where he remained several years, when he was discovered and taken off by a passing vessel. Coming back to his native town, he found his wife married to an old playmate—a good, man rich and honored, with whom she was living happily. The poor man, unwilling to cause her pain and perplexity, resolved not to make himself known to her, and lived and died alone. The poem has reminded me of a very similar story of my own New England neighborhood, which I have often heard, and which I will try to tell, not in poetry, like Alfred Tennyson's, but in my own poor prose. I can assure my readers that in its main particulars it is a true tale.

One bright summer morning, more than threescore years ago, David Matson, with his young wife and his two healthy, barefooted boys stood on the bank of the river near their dwelling. They were waiting there for Pelatiah Curtis to come round the Point with his whery, and take the husband and father to the port, a few miles below.—The Lively Turtle was about to sail on a voyage to Spain, and David was to go in her as mate.—They stood there in the lovely morning sunshine, talking cheerfully; but, had you been near enough you could have seen tears in Anna Matson's blue eyes, for she loved her husband, and knew there was always danger on the sea. And David's bluff, cheery voice trembled a little now and then, for the honest sailor loved his snug home on the Merrimack, with the dear wife and her pretty boys.—But presently the wherry came alongside, and David was just stepping into it, when he turned back to kiss his wife and children once more.

"In with you, man," said Pelatiah Curtis.—"There's no time for kissing, and such fooleries when the tide serves.

And so they parted. Anna and the boys went back to their home, and David to the port, whence he sailed off in the Lively Turtle. And months passed, autumn followed the summer, and winter the autumn, and then spring came, and anon it was summer on the river-side, and he did not come back. And another year passed, and then the old sailors and fishermen shook their heads solemnly, and said the Lively Turtle was a lost ship, and would never come back to port. And Poor Anna had her bombazine gown dyed black, and her straw bonnet trimmed in mourning ribbons, and thenceforth she was known only as the Widow Matson.

And how was it all this time with David himself?

Now you must know that the Mohammedan people of Algiers and Tripoli, and Magadore and Sallee, on the Barbary coast, had for a long time been in the habit of sitting out galleys and armed boats to sieze upon merchant vessels of Christian nations, and make slaves of their crews and passengers, just as men calling themselves Christians in America were sending vessels to Africa to catch black slaves for their plantations. The Lively Turtle fell into the hands of one of these roving sea-robbers, and the crew were taken to Algiers, and sold in the market place as slaves, poor David Matson among the rest.

When a boy he had learned the trade of ship-carpenter with his father on the Merrimack, and now he was set to work in the dock-yards. His master who was naturally a kind man, did not overwork him. He had daily his three loaves of bread, and when his clothing was worn out its place was supplied by the coarse cloth of wool and camel's hair woven by the Berber women. Three hours before sunset he was released from work, and Friday, which was the Mohammadan Sabbath, was a day of entire rest. Once a year, at the season called Ramadan, he was left at leisure for a whole week. So time went on—days, weeks, months and years. His dark hair became grey.—He still dreamed of his old home on the Merrimack, and of his good Anna and the boys. He wondered if they yet lived, what they thought of him, and what they were doing. The hope of ever seeing them again grew fainter and fainter, and at last nearly died out; and he resigned himself to his fate as a slave for life.

But one day a handsome, middle-aged gentleman in the dress of one of his own countrymen, attended by a great officer of the Dey, entered the shipyard, and called up before him the American captives. The stranger was none other than Joel Barlow, Commissioner of the United States to procure the liberation of slaves belonging to that Government. He took the men by the hand as they came up, and told them they were free. As you might expect, the poor fellows were very grateful; some laughed, some wept for joy, some shouted and sang, and threw up their caps, while others with David Matson among them, knelt down on the chips, and thanked God for the great deliverance.

"This is a very affecting scene," said the Commissioner, wiping his eyes. "I must keep the impression of it for my 'Columbiad;'" and, drawing out his tablet, he proceeded to write on the spot an apostrophe to Freedom, which afterwards found a place in his great epic.

David Matson had saved a little money during his captivity, by odd jobs and work on holidays. He got a passage to Malaga, where he bought a nice shawl for his wife and a watch for each of his boys. He then went to the quay, where an American ship was lying just ready to sail for Boston.

Almost the first man he saw on board was Pelatiah Curtis, who had rowed him down to the port seven years before. He found that his old neighbor did not know him, so changed was he with his long-beard and Moorish dress, whereupon without telling his name, he began to put questions about his old home, and finally asked him if he knew a Mrs. Matson.

"I rather think I do," said Pelatiah;" "she's my wife."

"Your wife!" cried the other. "She is mine before God and Man. I am David Matson, and she is the mother of my children."

"And mine, too!" said Pelatiah. "I left her with a baby in her arms. If you are David Matson, your right to her is outlawed; at any rate she is mine, and I am not the man to give her up.

"God is great!" said poor David Matson, unconsciously repeating the familiar words of Moslem submission. "His will be done, I loved her, but I shall never see her again. Give these, with my blessings, to the good woman and the boys," and he handed over, with a sigh, the little bundle containing the gifts for his wife and children.

He shook hands with his rival. "Pelatiah," he said, looking back as he left the ship, "be kind to Anna and my boys."

"Ay, ay, sir!" responded the sailor, in a careless tone. He watched the poor man passing slowly up the narrow street until out of sight. "It's a hard case for old David," he said, helping himself to a fresh end of tobacco; "but I'm glad I've seen the last of him."

When Pelatiah Curtis reached home, he told Anna the story of her husband, and laid his gifts in her lap. She did not shriek nor faint, for she was a healthy woman, with strong nerves; but she stole away and wept bitterly. She lived many years after, but could never be persuaded to wear the pretty shawl which the husband of her youth had sent as his farewell gift. There is, however a tradition, that in accordance with her dying wish, it was wrapped about her in the coffin and buried with her.

The little old bull's eye watch, which is still in the possession of one of her grandchildren, is now all that remains to tell of David Matson—the lost man.—*Our Young Folks.*

ACCOUNTS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

Some weeks ago, an article appeared in the January number of Blackwood's Magazine entitled "A visit to the cities and camps of the Confederate States 1863-64," and which referred especially to the battle of Chickamauga. We find in the February number of Blackwood, a continuation of this article. The writer returning from Chickamauga called at Wilmington. He says of it:

"Wilmington is, at present, the most important port of entry in the South, and the custom-house receipts both here and at Charleston, last year, far exceeded anything they had ever been during a similar period before the war. There were about a dozen blockade-running steamers lying at the wharves loading cotton, and unloading all manner of stores brought from Bermuda and Nassau. Besides cotton, the chief exports are tobacco and rosin. One great treat we had here was to find English newspapers in abundance, and of dates little more than a month old.

"A day or two after our arrival we went down to Forth Fisher, at the mouth of Bape Fear River, the commandant, Col. Lamb, taking us down in his boat. Going down we met three steamers coming up the river, having successfully run the blockade, the Hansa, the Lucy, and the Bendigo. We exchanged cheers as they passed us, but the great sight is when they come up to the wharves. They all dress up with flags as if for a victory, and as the ships which belong to the same company do the same, the spectacle is very gay. The cheering too, is vociferous, and all those who have any interest in the vessel must, no doubt, feel extremely comfortable as every successful trip brings an enormous profit.

"The moon is the blockade runner's greatest enemy; but these vessels to-day had come in, notwithstanding the moon did not set till three o'clock in the morning. Fort Fisher consists of a long line of forts and batteries of all sorts and sizes. The most peculiar one is an artificial hill mounted with two guns in order to give a plunging fire upon any vessel that may attempt to pass. A fleet trying to get into the river would have to run the gauntlet of these batteries for more than a mile, and would most assuredly suffer very severely in the attempt. There are two inlets to Cape Fear River. Fort Fisher is the chief defense of the northern, and Fort Caswell of the southern one. Although very formidable, the fortifications were were still being strengthened, and large numbers of negroes were at work."

From Wilmington the officer proceeded to Lee's army, then about Orange Court House, and saw the General, who, of course "was just returning from church," and conversed with him for some time. He says:

"General Lee lamented the suffering caused by the war, especially to the poor country people in this neighborhood. They have been stripped of everything, he told us, by the Yankees, and their houses often burnt down, for no practical purpose, as this part of the country was far too much exhausted to extract any supplies from. But it appeared to be a part of the war policy of enemy to devastate the whole country wherever they occupied it.

"When I began to mention the way his own property had been treated at Arlington, he interrupted me at once, saying: "That I can easily understand, and for that I don't care, but I do feel sorry for the poor creatures I see here, starved and driven from their homes for no reason whatever."

The time of this visit was about Christmas, and it seems the rebel soldiers were not starved just then. The writer says:

"The amount of good cheer that had been sent up to the army this Christmas by their friends at home is something wonderful. One North Carolina regiment is said to have received two hundred turkeys."

SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED IN INDIA

Late advices reveal the full extent of the disaster inflicted by the terrible cyclone in India. A Calcutta letter ta the London Times, just received says:

"I see that the news of 12,000 persons having been lost in the cyclone was received with incredulty in England. The estimate was wide of the truth. but only because it vastly underated the calamity. As every one who knows this country will readily conceive, there is no possibility of ascertaining precisely the loss of life, because hundreds might be swept away and leave no trace behind. But we are not without data for arrivnig at a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be fewer than 60.000 persons drowned or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the island of Saugor alone, before the cyclone, there were 8,200 persons. There are now about 1,200; nor have any left it to go elsewhere. Seven thousand were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population has been swept off not in the same propartion but in large numbers. As will be anticipated, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever, and small-pox. The epidemic fever, which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, is depopulating whole districts. A magistrate told me the other day that he had been riding through a village in which there was hardly a grown-up person left. They had died without hope of assistance, without medicine, without food—for the crops are rotting on the ground in many places where the salt water rushed in.—The Bengales are in a deplorable plight, and the Zemmders increase the general misery by turning the Ryets out of their huts because they are behind with their rents. There is money enough here to give relief—such relief as can be got for money. But human means seem quite powerless to stop the awful diseases that are walking through the land carrying thousands before them. The native feels himself ill, wraps himself in his blanket, says it is his fate, and so perishes. In this enormous population—let it be remembered that here in Bengal alone we have at least forty-five million of people—the few Europeans can only do good here and there, and yet it is solely by Europeans that good is being done. The rich native will not help his countryman. God gave him his money, and God intended him to keep it. That is pretty much his mode of reasoning. Sometimes the fever strikes him, and then in abject terror he offers English doctors a fee of five hundred rupees to come and visit him. In a recent case of that sort, the man—who was worth about four millions sterling—had refused to give a pice to the poor after the cyclone. When death was at his throat he altered his mind, and promised large benefactions if he recovered. He was not spared to add falsehood to his cruel averice.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The news of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment in Congress, had reached England, and the London *Daily News* has the following editorial comments upon it:

IMPORTANCE OF THE AMENDMENT.

If the Canada had brought no other news on Tuesday than that the supreme legislature of the United States had decreed the abolition of slavery over the vast area subject to his authority, the act would have been justly regarded as one of the most momentous consequences of the war. But its real importance cannot be diminished, although it may be for a moment obscured by the fact that the tidings find our minds pre-occupied with the exciting thoughts, raised by hopes of peace, or depressed at their disappointment. The policy which Mr. Lincoln has steadily pursued from the moment when he took office—a policy necessary unintelligible to those who have ignored all considerations of constitutional duty in their eagerness to see slavery abolished in whatever way or by whatever means but clear ond consistent when viewed in connection with the political condition under which every President of the United States exercises power—has now reached its culmination.

* * * We have lately heard of abolition in Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri but in each of those cases it was accomplished by State action. Now, however, the time has come for the nation to deal in its collective and sovereign capacity with the monster evil. And yet even in this the highest and most important exercise of the national sovereignty Congress must proceed according to the prescriptions of the law. In England, where we attribute omnipotence to Parliament, this subjection of President, Senate and House of Representatives to a written document, seems strangely obstructive and pedantic; but it is nevertheless the American way. If Congress were to order the abolition of slavery by a mere majority of votes, and the President were to endorse its action, the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the appointed guardian of the constitution would declare the act null and void. The federal constitution must be amended before Congress can deal with slavery in the way of abolition, and this is what has just been done.

The war has destroyed the unholy ties which bound the North to slavery, and given it a direct interest in the extinction of that parent iniquity. A noble band of patriotic men who, with indomitable courage, had kept alive the sentiment of freedom and justice in the darkest days, were able to give direction to the feelings of their countrymen at the beginning of the war, and obtained increasing influence over public opinion as events justified their denunciations of slavery as the source of their country's woes. Their battle has been fought and they have their reward in seeing the United States for the first time, a land of freedom. Nor is it only at the North that they have triumphed. More than a million of slaves have already been set free, and the South has been brought to a condition in which it must either emancipate its slaves, in the hope of establishing independence by their aid, or return to a Union, of which freedom is now the Universal and irrevocable law. It is a great thing to have lived to see this day.

SPICY INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND THE BRITISH CONSUL AT SAVANNAH.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says: The extraordinary success with which General Sherman has conducted his campaign during the last nine months has secured for him the affections of the American people beyond that of any other military officer. He has become as popular as a military officer, as Vice Admiral Farragut has as a naval commander. Anything relating to him is therefore interesting. Through an officer in his command, recently arrived, I have obtained the circumstances of an amusing scene said to have taken place between General Sherman and the British Consul at Savannah, which to say the least is characteristic of that officer, as well as the self-sufficient style of her Mrjesty's officials in the South.

On the arrival of General Sherman at Savannah he saw a large number of British flags displayed from buildings, and had a curiosity to know how many British consuls there were there. He soon ascertained that these flags were on buildings where cotton had been stored away, and at once ordered it to be seized. Soon after that, while the General was busily engaged at his headquarters, a pompous gentleman walked in, apparently in great haste, and inquired if he was General Sherman? Having received an affirmative reply, the pompous gentleman remarked, "that when he left his residence, United States troops were engaged in removing his cotton from it, when it was protected by the British flag."

"Stop sir," said General Sherman, "not your cotton sir, but my cotton; my cotton, in the name of the United States government, sir. I have noticed," continued the General, "a great many British flags here, all protecting cotton; I have seized it all in the name of my government."

"But sir," said the consul indignantly, "there is scarcely any cotton in Savannah that does not belong to me."

"There is not a pound of cotton here that does not belong to me, for the United States," responded Sherman.

"Well, sir," said the Consul swelling himself up with the dignity of his office, and reddening in his face "my government shall hear of this, I shall report your conduct to my government, sir."

"Ah! Pray who are you, sir," said the General.

"Consul to her British Majesty, sir."

"Oh, indeed," respond-' the General. "I hope you will report me to you. overnment. You will please say to your government for me, that I have been fighting the English government all the way from the Ohio river to Vicksburg, and thence to this point. At every step I have encountered British arms, British munitions of war, and British goods of every description, at every step, sir, I have met them sir, in all shapes, and now sir, I find you claiming all the cotton, sir. I intend to call upon my government to order me to Nassau at once."

"What do you propose to do there," asked the Consul somewhat taken aback.

"I would," replied the General, "take with me a quantity of picks and shovels, and throw that cursed sand hill into the sea, sir. You may tell your government that. I would shovel it into the sea, sir, and then I would pay for it, sir—if necessary. Good day, sir."

It is needless to add that General Sherman was not again troubled with the officious representative of her Majesty's government.

TERRIBLE SNOW STORMS IN SCOTLAND.

Scotland is snowed under; such a winter has has not been seen since 1837. A correspondent writing from Baffshire, srys:

"We are now in the seventh week of this protracted and increasing snow-storm, without the faintest indication of a favorable change. On the contrary, new falls of snow are almost of daily occurrence, along with keen and severe frost. Trade of all kinds is suffering a depression more or less, and the prosecution of out door work is entirely out of the question. Deer and all sorts of game continue to suffer, after all the extreme care and watchfulness by which they are tended by the gamekeepers of the respective forests, The deer especially, after receiving more care and attention than a provident farmer bestows upon his stock, are daily getting more reduced and emaciated, although large quantities of hay and other provender are laid out at every place in the forest for their maintenance. A powerful stag, the other day, took possession of a bundle of hay, upon which he lived for some three or four days, none of his weaker and starving brethern daring to approach him while the food lasted. Hares, rabbits, crows and other vermin are everywhere actually starving and the result of a few weeks' continuance of this dreadful weather would be awful to contemplate."

TO YOUNG MEN.—Remember that a hasty rush into manhood lessens the vital power of being, and detracts from the strength and energy which attend a gradual but natural development. Those creatures—bugs, ants, vermin—that are born in the morning and become mature at noon, are aged in the evening and die before the morrow! The young men who would fain do their part in building up society, and giving solid and enduring strength to their country, must distrust their own abilities; must cultivate modesty and diffidence, must learn betimes to put the rein upon themselves in every respect of their nature; must be willing patiently to postpone the period of responsibility; must husband their powers, in the early period of life, to give strength to maturity and to preservevigor and old age.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865.

GEN. CAMERON.

Many warm friends of Gen. Cameron having repeatedly urged upon the President his name as a member of the Cabinet, it is proper to state that he has frequently informed Mr. Lincoln that all steps in this direction were without his sanction, and that there wac no position, in his gift he had any desire to occupy. There is the best of feeling between Gen. Cameron and the President.—*Exchange.*

It must be a considerable of a satisfaction (perhaps) to the "many warm friends of Gen. Cameron" to peruse the above pretty *morceau.* Yet somehow we don't understand how it is, they *keep* REPEATEDLY urging upon the President his name as a member of the Cabinet, and he *keeps* FREQUENTLY informing Mr. Lincoln "that all steps in this direction were without his sanction, and that there was no position in his (the President's) gift, he had any desire to occupy." We should think that it would be proper under the circumstances for the "many warm friends of the General" to stop repeatedly urging him upon the President," so that he won't be obliged to be so *frequently* informing him "that all steps in this direction are taken without his sanction." The information, pleasant as it is, in the extratct given, is not so full as we should like. "In this connection" we should like to know what the President has been saying to Gen. Cameron about his becoming a member of the Cabinet. We are told that the General's "many warm friends are repeatedly urging him upon the President," and "he is frequently informing the President that all steps in this direction are without his sanction." Why not inform us how many times the President has invited the General to become a member of his Cabinet? We should like to know very much.

We are much gratified with the assurance that "there is the best of feeling between Gen. Cameron and the President," especially as it is now something over five weeks since we have seen the same assurance in the papers; an assurance that has gladdened the hearts of every body, who has a heart to be gladdened under the circumstances, once in four weeks, if our memery serves us, now, ever since Congress passed certain resolutions relating to the administration of one of the Departments at Washington. We sincerely hope, that "the best ot feeling" will continue to exist be tween General Cameron and the President, as it has, since that time.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

We find in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* the following editorial on the late disgraceful exhibition made by the Vice President at the inauguration. We fully approve its sentiments;—

"We have hitherto refrained from commenting upon the fact that the Vice President disgraced himself and the nation by appearing in a state of intoxication at the time of his induction into office and inflicting upon his hearers a maudlin, drunken speech, not because we hoped thereby to hide the unpleasant fact from our readers, or shrink from condemning the grievous fault committed, but because we hoped that a little delay would bring us some mitigation of the report, and render the transaction less disgraceful than was at first stated. We have waited, however, in vain; and now that the facts are beyond dispute, we join with the Republican press of the country in telling the Vice President that having utterly disgraced himself, subjected his party to the keenest mortification, and made his country a laughing stock in the eyes of the world, the least reparation he can make is to resign. After this exhibition of himself, he cannot occupy that place any longer with honor or credit. His good name is lost, and he cannot regain it by holding on to a place he has disgraced. If he attempts to hold on to it he will thereby show himself insensible to shame, and therefore all the more unfitted for that high position.

But what if he does *not* resign? Then let him be impeached, or reached in some other way by the action of the Senate. In selecting its Standing Committees the other day, the Senate excluded therefrom Messrs. Saulsbury and McDougall, because of their notorious drunkenness; and if it can thus punish its own members for that vice, it can say emphatically to the Vice President that it will not have a drunkard to preside over it.

The Democratic papers are welcome to make out of this affair all the capital they can. The Republican papers of the country have all condemned the Vice President most heartily, and the party, having washed its hands of this criminality cannot be held responsible for it. On this aspect of the subject we coincide fully with the following from the New York *Tribune.*

Certain opposition journals seek to make party capital out of the alleged fall; let us see how fitly:

Throughout the late session of Congress, two Senators, and two only, have been conspicuously and persistently intemperate. Both of them are of the Opposition. One of them has frequently interrupted and disturbed the proceedings of the Senate by his drunken ebullitions. Neither of them has ever been publicly rebuked by any journal of his party. On the contrary, one has just been re-elected for a full term of six years by the whole strength of that party in his State, without a whis of a Democratic dissent from any quarter. And now the very journal that is most noisily assailing the friends of the Administration because of Mr. Johnson's lapse is simultaneously denouncing as proscriptive and outrageous the omission by the majority of the Senate of the names of those two drunken Senators from each and all of the Standing Committees!

From the New York Evening Post, we make the following extract on this subject;—

We have not alluded to the subject, firstly because the report had not come to us in any authentic shape; secondly, because we are never in haste to parade matters of this sort before our readers; and thirdly, because, supposing the reports in such cases to be true, we always hope that the offenses are accidental and transient, and that the poignant humiliation of the offenders will teach them repentance and self-respect for the future. Several of our most estimable public men, unfortunately, have been victims to depraved appetites, and have disgraced their functions and themselves by open exhibition of their vice. But we have seldom known much good to be done by denouncing their affirmities in the public prints. Private counsel and affection, or the official care of an asylum, are the best remedies in most cases."

"If it be true, however, as so respectable an authority as the *Independent* alleges, that the Vice President lost himself in the presence of the domestic and foreign dignitaries, the women, children and people gathered by the ceremonies of the inauguration, we entirely agree with that print, that "it is the plain duty of Mr. Johnson either to apologize for his conduct, or to resign his office," or, he will add, in the event of his declining the alternative, it will become the duty of the Senate to act in the premises."

CONSOLIDATED.—The *Examiner* and the *Chronicle* leading Baptist papers published in the city of New York have been united, and are now published as the *Examiner and Chronicle.* They have been regarded as among the very best religious journals in the Country. Uniting the talent and means employed in the publication of each paper seperately, the one *Examiner and Chronicle* will possess facilities scarcely equalled by any other journal of its class. It is a large and handsomely printed paper; the terms are two dollars and a half a year, in advance.

The River Bed Swindle.

This swindle has taken a new phase. Whether the old bill has been abandoned because of the public indignation against it, or because the conspirators found it impossible to pass it in a shape to suit themselves, we cannot say; but it is certain that a new scheme has taken its place, and the indications, are that the friends of the former swindle will transfer their attentions and affections to this.

The new scheme is contained in a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Beardslee to incorporate "the River Oil Company." It incorporates a number of corporaters under this title with a capital of one million dollars divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, and gives them the exclusive right "to dig, mine, drill and bore for iron, coal, limestone, sand, gravel, fire-clay, *oil,* salt and *other* minerals, upon and under the beds" of the "Allegheny and Clarion rivers and their branches North of the North line of Allegheny county." The State reserves to itself the right to re-occupy the premises after fifteen years, if the company has in that time made over 10 per cent., and the company is to pay a royalty to the State "of 25 per cent. not annually on all of said products."

These are the main features of the bill, and our readers will see that it is the old swindle in a new shape, its concocters yielding only in the matter of royalty, which they have had the kindness to increase from five to twenty-five per cent. The main design of getting possession of the river beds for oil speculation, is adhered to, and *this* is the main point to which the people object.

How much of this stock of $1,000,000 it will require to put this bill through, none but the initiated know. We judge, however, that the amount of "working capital" reserved will not exceed, in proportion, that reserved in the common run of oil companies. Who are to come in on the "ground floor?" The State should, of right; but the State is a bird for every one to pluck, and her share will be of the smallest. When the yeas and nays on the passage of this bill are published, it will be easier to solve such problems.

We protest against this whole thing of giving up river beds for any such purposes. The State has the sovereignty over our navigable streams, and she has no right (shall we not say that she has no power ?) to yield that sovereignty into the hands of private speculators. The navigable streams of the State belong to the people of the State, and the idea of giving up such streams, as the Allegheny and Clarion into private hands, not for the public benefit but for personal aggrandizement, and to the public injury, is preposterous.—Let every member of the Legislature who knows when he is well off, keep his hands clean of all such measures.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—DEMAGOGUES.

There has been for some time past a military commission in session at Harrisburg for the trial of men resisting the draft. The case of Patrick Curley was called on the 25th ult. He plead guilty and submitted the following statement to the Court.

To the Honorable Commitsion:

Now, the 25th of February, 1865, I, Patrick Curley, waive my right to a trial on the charge and specifications pending against me, and plead not guilty but beg leave to submit the following statement: I was a member of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, and Governor William Bigler and Senator Wallace were its acknowledged leaders. On the 13th day of August, 1864, they held a large meeting in the town of Clearfield, some three thousand people being present, at which these gentlemen made speeches, the tenor and effect of which was that no more men or money should be furnished for the prosecution of the war. I was present at that meeting, and with others was taught to believe that it was the purpose and intent of our party to entirely withhold its support from the Government in carrying on the war. I was informed by Samuel Lownsberry and others that a secret society was being organized for that purpose, and was induced to attend a meeting at Jacob Hubler's, where I was sworn into the society by John J. Kyler. I was mis-led into joining the organization and pursuing the course I did, by the counsel of Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace, as given at the meeting I have mentioned.—After I was arrested and learned all the circumstances; I voluntarily stated to Major Gable, the officer who had first charge of me, all the circumstances and facts within my knowledge, giving him the constitution and forms of the organization. I was paroled, and while I was at home devoted my time to assisting the officers of the Government in the discharge of eheir duties. It is my purpose and desire to sustain the Government, and to discharge my whole duty as a loyal citizen of Clearfield county.

P. CURLEY.

"Senator Wallace" is Wm. A. Wallace, Democratic State Senator from the district composed of Clearfield, Cambria &c. The *Alleghenian* says, "he has always been a consistent ultra Copperhead and his voice is never raised, in the halls of legislature or out, except in defence of treason and rebellion. "Gov. Bigler" is a leader of the Democracy, and has great influence in choosing the course of his party in this state. Such are the men that are leading the miserable remains of the once great Democratic Party on to its final destruction.

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.—The last No. of the *Gazette* announces a change in its management.—Mr. David Over, formerly, for a number of years, the publisher of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, having purchased the establishment, Mr. Over has been very successful here, and no doubt will make the *Gazette* an interesting and influential paper. He has been a staunch Union man from the beginning of the present rebellion; always giving the Government a steady and unfaltering support in the prosecution of measures necessary for the preservation of the Nation. When we wish him the blessing of prosperity and kind fortune. we but speak the feeling of his many friends in this county.

WAR SUMMARY.

The official despatch of General Sheridan, communicated in Secretary Stanton's bulletin, shows that he is accomplishing the work he was set about with thoroughness and his usual success. After defeating Early at Waynesboro' he took possession the next day of Charlottesville, the Mayor and the principle inhabitants coming out and delivering up the keys of the public buildings. Detained at Charlottesville two days by the bad weather, Sheridan employed his forces in destroying two large bridges and the railroad for eight miles toward Lynchburg. On the 6th, dividing his forces into two columns, one proceeded to Amherst Court House, in the direction of Lynchburg, destroying all the railroad bridges, many of them long and costly structures. The other column struck the James River at Scottsville, destroying as it moved, all the merchant mills canal locks and bridges on the Rivanna river. It was General Sheridan's intention to cross the James river below Lynchburg, but the enemy burnt the bridges, and the high water rendered his pontoon train useless. Returning down the river, the James river canal was effectually destroyed. At New Canton the guard lock was destroyed, and the swollen waters of the river were let into the canal, carrying away the banks and washing out the bottom. The dam across the river was also injured. Twelve canal boats, laden with supplies of amunition, rations and medical stores were captured. General Sheridan says he had found great abundance of food, both for his men and animals, the canal having been the great feeder of Richmond. Since the defeat of Early our forces had met with no opposition, the enemy being completely bewildered by our movements.—All the bridges on the railroad between Staunton and Charlottesville, and for a distance of ten miles toward Gordonsville were also destroyed. Commodore Hollins, of the rebel navy, formerly a resident of Maryland, who deserted our service at the commencement of the war, was shot near Gordonsuille, while attempting to make his escape. Gen. Sheridan's despatch is dated at Columbia, on Friday last, and was sent direct to Gen. Grant. Columbia is a small village in Fluvania county, at the confluence of the Rivanna and James river canal, fifty-two miles from Richmond. It is about the same distance from Burke's Junction, the intersection of the Richmond and Lynchburg Road and the Richmond and Danville Roads. Of course nothing is said of Gen. Sheridan's further movements, but should he succeed in crossing the James river, Burke's Junction would be a tempting prize. The destruction of the railroad there would completely sever communication between Richmond and Lynchburg. The work done by Sheridan is, however, sufficiently important, if it is already ended. After several previous failures by other commanders, he has succeeded in reaching and destroying the James river canal, through which Lee has received at least one-half of the food for his army. He has also destroyed beyond present repair, all the Rebel railroads north of the James river between Richmond, Charlottesville Staunton and Lynchburg. Add to this that he has given Early another whipping, captured nearly two thousand prisoners and fourteen guns, and we have substantial results that must satisfy even "Cavalry Sheridan."

Gen. Schofield, in a dispatch to Gen. Grant, dated at Wises' Fork, N. C., on the 10th, states that the enemy made a heavy attack that day on our left and centre, but were decidedly repulsed with heavy loss. Their dead and badly wounded were left on the field, and several hundred prisoners fell into our hands. General Couch was only twelve miles distant and would make a junction with Schofield on the next day. Prisoners taken in the fight were of Lee and Stewart's corps, and they reported that the rest of Johnston's army was moving toward Kinston. General Schofield's dispatch says nothing of the fight of the 8th, in which Bragg claimed to have defeated and driven back our forces.

A press despatch from Newbern states that the Rebel victory on the 8th amounted only to the capture of three small guns and a line of skirmishers, and that, elated by this success, on the 10th they made several most reckless charges on our entrenched lines, and were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Our forces are within three miles of Kinston, and the railroad has been completed from Newbern up to that point. General Couch's column, from Wilmington, had communicated with General Schofield, and would form a junction that day. The rebel force at Kinston was supposed to be from twenty-five to thirty thousand strong. Gen. Lee and the Rebel Secretary of War, Breckinridge, had been at Kinston.

The Richmond papers publish a dispatch from Gen. Lee, claiming that Hampton had attacked and defeated Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry. Our men are said to have been driven from their camp, their guns wagons and horses captured, but it is added the guns and wagons "could not be brought off for want of horses." We presume that the truth of the affair is that Hampton made a surprise attack but was afterwards driven off with loss. This is probably true from the fact that Lee reports one Lieut. Col. killed and a Brigadier General, two Colonels and one Major wounded. The locality of the fight is not given further than it was in South Carolina. The Rebel papers try to make the most of the affair, but are very quiet about Sheridan and Sherman. Another skirmish between General Sherman's cavalry and that under the Rebel Gen. Wade Hampton, on the 3d inst., at a point not named, is reported in the Richmond papers. The Rebel Col. Aiken was killed, and Hampton's Adjutant General was wounded but these are all the particulars furnished. The Richmond Examiner is informed by a Rebel officer from South Carolina that General Sherman has completely devastated the portion of that State through which he passed. This officer says he has not spared a home in his track.

The Rebel Senate has finally passed the bill for arming three hundred thousand slaves by one majority—nine to eight. The Enquirer is out in another editorial on Congress, and says Wigfall, of Texas, admits being engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone Davis, and claims that it is being done in a legal way. He says that Hunter is to succeed to the Presidency by legitimate process. It threatens them that if they are successful in this scheme that Lee will wrest the sceptre from the conspirators and proclaim himself dictator. The tobacco captured at Fredericksburg the Rebels say was in process of being smuggled into our lines in accordance with an arrangement made by the celebrated Peace Democrat Singleton, of Illinois.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A THREE cent copper coin has been ordered by law—to be a legal tender up to sixty cents. The three cent postal currency is to be withdrawn.

A GREAT CHANGE.—The extraordinary spectacle of a black man testifying against a white person was witnessed in the Police Court of St. Louis for the first time in the State's history, on Monday last. The white person was a woman, an ex-inmate of the workhouse.

ANOTHER GREAT FALLS.—The Snake Falls, of Oregon, are exciting lots of talk among the Western tourists. The height of the falls is 200 feet, and the width 2,000 feet. When the Pacific Railroad is completed, this will become a fashionable visiting place, as Niagara is now, with a wider range of curiosities, to attract the attention of visitors.

ANTIMONY "STRUCK."—It is stated that in boring for oil in Wirt county, West Virgmia, recently some parties struck a rich vein of antimony. The sum of $360 per ton was at once offered for all the discoverers could supply, and at these rates their profits will rival those of the silver mines of Washoe and the oil wells of Venango.

A "JUBILEE."—The colored people of New York intend having a grand jubilee on the 18th of April, and preparations are already being made for it. All the organizations among them will appear in a grand procession, which, it is expected, will be the grandest of the kind that ever was marshalled by them. They are already endeavoring to obtain furloughs for as many of the colored soldiers in the army of the James as can be conveniently spared.

VALUE OF A PET CROW.—A jury in Onondago County have fixed the value of a pet crow at $75. The crow was thoroughly tamed, and could articulate several words. Among others it would sing out "Old Bob Crouse," in a very loud tone of voice. For this offense a Mr. Robert Crouse, hired a boy to wring the neck of the offending bird, which was done, and the owner brought an action for damages and recovered seventy-five dollars.

A BOY SUICIDE.—A boy named Josiah Watson, about twelve years of age, residing at Bordentown, N. J., was put out to service on a farm near that place, but went home several times to see his mother, without permission and had been taken back. On Friday last he was refused permission to go again and thereupon threatened to hang himself. It was thought to be a boyish threat, and no attention was paid to it; but on going to the barn shortly after, his employer found the boy hanging to one of the beams by the neck, and before he was able to cut him down life had become extinct.

A CURIOUS PROSECUTION is now in progress before the Recorder in Philadelphia. Three preliminary hearings have been had, and the case stands adjourned. Three or four distinguished and high-toned citizens charge an equal number of other prominent citizens with perpetrating a big coal oil swindle upon them. The facts in brief are these: Thirty gentlemen recently purchased thirty acres of land in the oil regions at one thousand dollars per acre. Each gentleman contributed or held himself responsible for an equal share. A commlttee of three was appointed to visit the property and examine the title. The committee it is alleged, divided the whole amount of thirty aeres into two tracts—one containing the usual surface indications of the oleaginous material, while the other part was valueless. The committee, it is further alleged, conveyed the oily part to an individual and allotted the other to the company. The affair leaked out and the suit was instituted. The case has made some stir among operators in coal oil stocks. The prosecuting party claim that the other party must disgorge or go to prison. The other party contend that everything was done fairly and above board.

TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS IN RUSSIA.—The Russian journals speak of the terrible inundations in the Caucasus. One account says:

"The Laba, the Kouban, and its tributary streams have overflowed, carrying away all the bridges, rooting up enormous trees, and even displacing rocks. The Laba had become such an impetuous torrent that its current carried away to a great distance everything before it. The appearance of the country has entirely changed. The rivers have left their old beds, and made themselves new ones; islands covered with trees have disappeared to the bottoms of the valleys, which are filled with stones, the trunks of trees, &c. The disaster is great, and will give a sensible blow to industry and newly awakened commerce of that unfortunate country."

PROCLAMAMION BY THE PRESIDENT.

PARDON OFFERED TO DESERTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION—

Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved, on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of National forces, and for other purposes, requiring that in addition to other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to provost marshals within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their right to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of the citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is hereby authorized and required forth with, on passage of this act, to issue his prociamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the press is requested to notify all deserters, returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and commands, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall serve for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment, Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by the aforesaid act of Congress, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation viz: on or before the 15th day of May, 1865, return to the service or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on the condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the term lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of March, A. D., 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHALL, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT PENN'A., CHAMBERSBURG, March 18th, 1865.

The following Opinion of the Attorney General of the United States is published for the information of the people of this District.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Penna.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Feb. 9, 1856.

SIR: In your letter of the 28th January, you ask my opinion on the legal points presented in the letter of Gov. A. G. Curtin, to you, of date the 25th January.

Governor Curtin's letter is in relation to the construction of the Act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1863, commonly called the Enrolment Act. He insists—

1st. That the words "period of service," since the commencement of the rebellion, as used in the 12th section of the Act, do not require the President, in assigning the quotas to the several States to take into consideration the whole term of enlistment of the volunteer and militia man; and

2d. That that part of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, which makes the period rf service an element in the calculation necessary to determine the number of men due from a State, district, county, or town, has been repealed by the 2d section of the Act amendatory of the Enrollment Act, approved 24th February, 1864.

It will be more convenient to consider these questions in the reverse order, inasmuch, as if it shall be found that the repeal has been made, as contended for, the first point made by the Governor need not be considered.

The great objects of the Enrollment Act are:

1st. To declare who shall constitute the national forces; and

2d. To organize a plan by which the national forces can be made available.

Subordinate to the purpose of raising and organizing the national forces, the plan adopted by Congress shows a desire that the draft upon the industrial population of the several States, and the communities thereof, should be equalized as nearly as practicable.

By the 4th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, the United States is divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional District of the respective States, as fixed by law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one. The 8th section provides that there shall be a Board of Enrolment in each District. By the 9th section, it is provided, that if the Board of Enrolment shall deem it necessary, a District may be divided into two, and with the assent of the Secretary of War, into any greater number of Subdivisions.

By the 12th section, it is made the duty of the President, in assigning to the Districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said Districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the Districts, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

It is evident, from the face of this Act, that the several States and Districts had furnished a number of volunteers and militia, and for periods of service.

The first duty of the President was to have the national forces enrolled; his next duty was to ascertain what number of volunteers and militia had been furnished from the several States, and the periods of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and then from what Districts in the several States they came, that he might equalize the numbers among the Districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service. Under the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, it is plain that he had no right and power to cut up a District into counties, townships, precincts or wards, in order to equalize the draft therein. The authority given in the 9th section to sub-divide a District was for the purpose of facilitating or expediting the enrolment, and with no reference to equalization, It might, and doubtless did happen in many Districts, that one well defined portion of a district, as a county, township, or ward, had furnished greatly more than the number due therefrom, whilst other parts of the same District, equally well defined, had furnished few or none, thereby making a draft upon the District necessary; and yet, under the Act, it was not in the power of the President to make the draft otherwise than equal over the whole District. This was unjust and oppressive. In order to correct this flagrant hardship and injustice, Congress, by the 2d section of the Act of 24th February, 1864, and which is amendment of the Act of 3d March, 1863, declared that the quota of each ward of city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts or election districts, shall be, as nearly as poseible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom.

It is earnestly insisted, and most ingeniously argued, that this 2d section of the amended Act repeals so much of the 12th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration the period of service of the volunteers and militia from the several States. The argument in favor of the repeal rests wholly upon the words of the amendatory Act—"the *number* which has been previously furnished therefrom." It is insisted that "number," as here used, means an arithmetical count. I cannot so understand it.

The Act of the 3d March, 1863, had prescribed a mode by which the number of men due from the several States, and the Districts of the several States, should be ascertained; and that mode required, not a single count but a consideration of the period of service of men previously furnished. Congress used the word *number* in the 2d section of the amendatory Act, understanding that the mode of count prescribed in the original Act would be preserved.

There are many evidences upon the face of the amendatory Act which show that it was not the intention of Congress to change the mode of count prescribed in the original Act.

The amended Act does not undertake to say how the quota of a State or District is to be ascertained. In ascertaining what number is due from a State or District the President must pursue the mode prescribed in the 12th section of the original Act—he must take into consideration the period of service; and yet, under the construction insisted upon, when he comes to equalize the draft, as authorized to do by the amended Act, in the Districts, he must be controlled by simple numbers. It cannot be that Congress intended one mode of count for the States and Districts, and a different and wholly inconsistent one for the Sub-divisions of the Districts. Inextricable confusion would result.

From the language used in various parts of the amendatory act it is evident that Congress did not intend to disturb the mode of count prescribed in the original act. For instance, in the 8th section of the amendatory act, it is said that the town, ward, or township shall be *credited by his services,* and in the 7th section, "the period for which he shall have been drafted," all going to show that time of service was held to be an element in the count.

Nor do I think that the argument in favor of the repeal is aided by the language of the 1st section of the act, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the calling out of the national forces," approved 4th July, 1864. The act says that "any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town," &c. Congress meant that the credit should be given according to the mode of count prescribed in the act of 3d March, 1863.

The whole purpose of the 2d section of the amendatory act was to enable the President to equalize the draft in the several districts, surely not to have one mode of count in ascertaining the quotas of the several States and districts, and another mode for equalizing the districts. Besides, it is hardly to be considered that Congress would thus incidentally strike from so important a statute a feature so prominent and equitable.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the mode of ascertaining and assigning to States and districts their respective quotas, as prescribed in the 12th section of the act of the 3d July, 1863, is not repealed, and that the same mode must be pursued in equalizing the draft among the subdivisions of each district.

Next comes the question, what is the mode of count prescribed in the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1863?

It is very plain that Congress regarded that a consideration of the period of service would change the rule from a merely numerical one. Some credit was to be given for the period of service as well as for the man. Congress has fixed various periods of service, and States and districts, and fractions of districts, had furnished men, for these periods of service. Now how is the credit to be given?

Before proceeding to answer the question; it may be proper to state, that it is insisted that the words "period of time" and "time of service," as used in the 12th section of the act of March 3, 1863, mean something different from *term of service.* It seems to me that the phrases mean one and the same thing. When the word *term* is used in reference to time, it is, according to the lexicographers, very nearly the synonym of *period.* The difference betwixt them; if any, is too uncertain and shadowy to believe that Congress meant by the use of one something different from what is understood by the other. But the words *period* and *term,* both occur in after parts of the acts now under consideration. In the 18th section of the act of 1863, the term of service is spoken of and the term of re-inlistment, whilst in the 7th section of the amendment act, it is the period for which he shall have enlisted, and the period for which he shall have been drafted. Thus it will be perceived, that upon the very face of these acts, Congress used the words as meaning the same thing. It happens to in the act, that neither word may be used, and the same idea intended, as in the 8th section of the amended act, where the language is "shall be credited by his services."

Regarding then "period of service" and "term of service," as meaning the same thing, any argument predicated upon a difference must be disregarded. And thus we are brought back to the question, how is the credit to be given? Must the credit be for the time of actual service or the period of enlistment?

I think that Congress intended by the words "period service," to give credit for the time of his enlistment.—When a man enlists in the service of the Government for one two, or three years, his services are due to the Government for that period, and during that period his services are witheld from the industrial pursuits of life. The act speaks as though there was a certain and fixed period for the services of each man, and yet, if any period or time is taken, other than the term of enlistment, by some system of averages or guesses, a rule must be fixed. To do so would violate the certainty contemplated by the act.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the President must, under the act, give credit by the whole period or term for which the man enlisted.

Whether this is the rule which should have been adopted by Congress, whether it does not operate unequally, and whether it is exactly just or not, are questions that cannot be now considered. It is familiar to all, that special cases of hardship will occur by the application of any general rule, nevertheless the law, as written, must be pursued and enforced. Very respectfully your obedient servant

JAMES SPEED, Attorney Gen'l.

To the President. (mar171t)

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Snake Spring township, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of MARCH, 1865, all that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

of which JACOB SHUSS died seized, containing **210 ACRES**, more or less, 75 acres of which are cleared land, and in a high state of cultivation. Ten acres of this land is meadow and the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a **Log House, Log Barn,** and other necessary buildings; also an orchard of **Choice Fruit Trees,** containing a rare selection of Plums. There is also a never failing Spring of excellent water.

This very desirable farm is in a good community, and possesses many conveniences to which we would invite the attention of purchasers.

THE TERMS will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

DANIEL SHUSS, Administrator
feb24 of the estate of Jacob Shuss, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865, all that

Valuable Tract of Land,

Of which WILLIAM N. BLACKBURN died seized, containing **100 ACRES** cleared and under fence, about TEN ACRES of which is GOOD MEADOW, the balance being WELL TIMBERED. The improvements are a

Large Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Tenant House,

and other necessary buildings; also an ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

This farm adjoins lands of David Lingenfelter, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studabaker, Nathaniel Carson, and others, and is two miles from Schellsburg, and convenient to Mills, Churches, and Schools.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND S. BLACKBURN, Trustee
for sale of real estate of William N. Blackburn, dec'd.
feb17:5t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

U. S. 7-80 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. *GOLD-BEARING BONDS.*

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
feb24:3m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north; Alexander Shoe maker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east; Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south; and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

About 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a-half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a Hotel, and being situate within two miles and a-half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

feb24 JOHN ALSIP, Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable House and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodberry,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865,

all that

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND,

Situate on Main street, being sixty feet in front and extending back one hundred and ninety feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Samuel J. Castner, Esq., on the north, and Methodist Episcopal Church, on the south, and known as lot No. 27 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a large two story, rough-cast frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement and necessary out-buildings.

This house and lot are situated in the flourishing village of Woodberry, in Morrison's Cove, and contiguous to both Church and Schools, and possess many other superior advantages,

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1866, with interest.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. R. DURBORROW, Administrator
feb24:4t. of the estate of Margaret Bulger, dec'd.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Hewitt, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

THOMAS McCOY,
JAMES ALLISON,
Feb. 10, 1865. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwalter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate in any way what ever are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

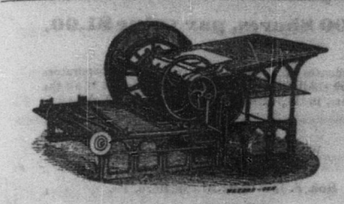
EMANUEL SWARTZWALTER,
Feb. 3, 1865-6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865.



OUR TERMS.—$2 00 a year in advance, $2 25, if more than three months in arrears, $2 50 after the expiration of the year. We can not vary from these terms.

THE ELECTION.—Let the Union men remember the Election to-day (Friday), with unusual effort we ought to carry the whole of our ticket in this boro.

THE attention of Milliners and Merchants is invited to the advertisement of Brooks & Rosenheim, No. 431 Market Street, Philadelphia, in this issue.

WHITE Lead, Zinc, &c. Read the advertisement, in this weeks paper, of Messrs Ziegler & Smith, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints, &c., 137 North 3rd Street Philadelphia.

TO POSTMASTERS.—It is the new season for removals, and consequently changes and discontinuances of Newspapers. Post Masters will confer a favor, if they will mark their Post offices on papers returned.

NEW POST MASTER.—Colin Loyer has received the appointment of P. M. for this boro., to take effect after the expiration of Mr. Kiser's term. Some years ago Mr. Loyer was P. M. in this place, and his admirable manner, of doing the business then, his promptness, system and courtesy, have been remembered now, as a vacancy was about to occur.—Mr. Kiser retires after four years service, with the kindest feelings of his fellow townsmen towards him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon last, about three o'clock, the house of Major Talliaferro, one of the handsomest in town, caught fire on the roof from a burning chimney. The roof and the upper story was destroyed; nearly all of the furniture was saved, some of it considerably the worse for hard usage. The Major's library on the second floor, consisting of quite a large collection of valuable books, was entirely destroyed. Also most of his private papers, and several files of newspapers were burned. Probably the house might have been saved with very little damage, if our fire engines had been brought to play within the compass, say of a little less than half an hour;—more than an hour passed before they were at work. Unusual regret was felt by every body at the loss sustained by our veteran soldier, and it heart felt sympathy were a sufficient compensation, then he has already been fully paid for the damages he has suffered. There was no insurance.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.—The following are the appointments made for the Juniata District:

T. BARNHART, Presiding Elder.
Hollidaysburg—T. Daugherty.
Altoona—W. R. Mills.
Woodberry—James M. Clarke, A. W. Decker.
Schellsburg—James H. M'Garrah.
Bedford—W. M. Showalter.
Bloody Run—J. M. Polsgrove, one to be supplied.
Rainsburg—J. W. Leckie.
McConnellsburg—A. E. Taylor, and T. Greenly.
Shirleysburg—D. A. Isenberg, D. B. M'Closky.
Cassville—J. Guss, J. A. M'Findless.
McVeytown—J. W. Gwynn.
Lewistown—W. Downs.
Lewistown Circuit—M. L. Smith.
Milroy—J. F. Brown, one to be supplied.
Manor Hill—J. Anderson, O. Stewart.
Petersburg—A. W. Gibson.
Williamsburg—J. A. Dixon.
Birmingham—J. Moorhead, M. Britain.
Huntingdon—Job A. Price.
Saxton—Jas. C. Clark, S. A. Creveling.
W. A. Houck, U. S. Chaplain and a member of the Hollidaysburg Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Peterson's Counterfeit Bank Note Detector.

This admirable publication is the best of its kind published in this country. The quotations are reliable and the descriptions of spurious and bogus notes are arranged in such a manner that they can be easily understood. The Financial News, which is given with each number, is valuable, as it comprises full information upon trade and produce in general, Commerce, Money, Specie, Stocks, Bonds, Banks, Railroads, Insurance, etc.

Each number of the Detector contains the latest intelligence in relation to all the various failures of Banks and Banking Institutions, and of the various New Counterfeits and Altered Notes, since the publication of the last Detector. Also a complete List of all the Broken, Failed, Closed, Fraudulent and Worthless Banks in the country.

The only official List of the National Banks published is in Peterson's Detector.

Every storekeeper and person engaged in business ought to become a regular subscriber to Peterson's Detector. The subscription price is One Dollar and Fifty cents for the monthly issue, or Three Dollars for the semi-monthly, sent to any address.

The Semi-Monthly Number is the most desirable, as each subscriber has the advantage of getting descriptions of *New Counterfeit Notes Two Weeks in Advance* of the Monthly subscribers.

Subscriptions may commence with any month. Terms always in advance. All letters must be addressed to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Robbery at Altoona.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, writing from Altoona, the 16th inst., gives account of a series of robberies which occurred there, and the arrest of the perpetrators. He says: For the last three months or more, there has been a considerable quantity of goods missing out of the through freight trains of the Pennsylvania railroad. For want of room in the yard the trains are frequently left at the lower end of the town until the passenger trains pass—perhaps three or four hours, and at times longer. It was at first thought that the goods were taken by employees on the trains, but a few days ago suspicion fell on a young man by the name of Bishop Cousin, as he and his wife offered some goods for sale. An officer was sent in the morning to arrest him and his wife, but he made his escape without hat or coat. His wife was arrested, also a brother-in-law by the name of Hawk, at whose house a dray load of goods were found. (Cousin and Hawk are married to sisters of the Burkholder family.) Last night a *secret* guard was placed around the house of Mr. Burket, at which place it was thought that Cousin had concealed himself. About 10 or 11 o'clock he came out at the back door, when he made good use of his legs in jumping fences and running, but was finally arrested under a bed in a nerro shanty.

This morning he was brought before Esquire Humes, and there turned *State's evidence.*

He said that they had not fohnd the "big pile" yet—that they should go to his father-in-law's farm, about four miles below town, and look among the hay in the barn. With this information the officer started, with a good force of deputies, and three or four carriages to bring the goods. On arriving at the place the whole family of Burkholders were arrested, and then search was made for goods, which were found in various places—in the hay, potatoe pile, pig pen, corn-crib and even in the bee-hives, and every conceivable place, until they got enough to fill a large wagon. They compelled Mr. Burkholder to hitch up his team and bring the goods to town. The goods found thus far will amount to $3,000 or $4,000.

The whole family is now under bail to appear at court. Mr. Burkholder denies knowing anything about the goods or how they got into his barn. It is supposed that more goods will be found and other arrests made.

A Card.

The undersigned with full, and most grateful hearts take this method of tendering their long to be cherished thanks to their fellow citizens of Bedford, male and female, for their Herculean efforts to save their valuable property from entire destruction by fire on the 14th inst. Stout hearts and strong arms performed all they could for the old soldier and his family, in their old age. Sympathy is not, and was not wanting in this our great temporal trial and loss, but God will provide.

MRS. E. D. TALLIAFERRO,
LAW. TALLIAFERRO, Major U. S. A.

We regret to say there was no insurance on the valuable property above referred to.

EDITOR.

AN ACT TO ENABLE SOLDIERS TO VOTE

AN ACT to enable soldiers to vote at the Borough and Township Elections in the Counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Indianna, Washington, Westmoreland, Jefferson, Cambria, Montgomery, and the Borough of York:—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That during the continuance of the present rebellion all qualified electors of this Commonwealth, who shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President ot the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth who if he were at home in the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Fulton, Indiana, Jefferson, Cambria, Washington, Westmoreland, Montgomery and the Borough of York on the day of the election of officers for said counties and borough and entitled to vote shall be entitled to vote for all officers voted for on said day in the manner and form prescribed in this act.

SECTION 2. That such absent elector shall by an instrument executed by him not more than forty days previous to any election for Borough and township officers to be held in the counties and Borough of York aforesaid authorize and empower any elector of the said counties and Borough to cast for him his vote or ballot in the proper Borough and township of which such absent elector is a voter in the manner prescribed in this act for all officers for whom he would have a right to vote if he were present at such election said instrument should be signed by such absent elector attested by a subscribing witness and sworn to before any field officer, captain adjutant, or commandant of any company or detachment on detached service of the United States, or the commandant of any vessel in the naval service of the United States, to which the said absent elector may belong or be attached, and such officers are hereby duly authorized to administer oaths for the purposes specified in this act, and they shall attach to their signature their official designation.

SECTION 3. The said absent elector shall make and subscribe the following affidavit I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, am now of the age of twenty-one years, that I have been, or shall have been an inhabitant of the Borough and townships of said counties and Borough of York for one year next, preceeding the election to be held on the third Friday of March, eighteen hundred and , that I am naw, and until said election intend to be a resident of said Borough or townships in any of said counties or Borough aforesaid, and I do further swear (or affirm) that I am in the actual military (or naval) service of the United States, that I am a member of company , of the regiment (describing the organization to which he belongs) now at or near in the (or territory) of (or attached to the United States vessel) and I do further appoint and direct of said Borough or township, to vote the enclosed ballot for me, on said third Friday of March. at the place of voting in the Borough or township in one or either of said counties or borough of York.

Sworn to and subscribed this day of one thousand eight hundred and before me

SECTION 4. The said absent elector in the service as aforesaid shall prepare and fold the ballot or ballots he designs to cast at such election and enclose the same together with the instrument described in the second section of this act in an envelope duly sealed, having on the outside thereof either written or printed, the affidavit described in the third section of this act, sworn to and subscribed as therein required. The said envelope, prepared as aforesaid, shall be enclosed by him in another envelope marked "soldier's vote" sealed and directed to the elector, empowered by the instrument described in the section of this act to cast the ballot of said absent elector, and the said absent elector may then transmit the same to the person to whom it is directed by mail or otherwise.

SECTION 5. Such elector upon receiving such letter from such absent elector may open the outer envelope thereof, but he shall not open the inner envelope thereof on the day of such election, and between the opening and close of the polls thereof, he shall deliver such inner envelope to the inspectors of elections of the Borough or township, and at the polls thereof, and if the name of the person signing the affidavit on the outside of said envelope shall be found entered upon the lists of assessed taxables for said Borough or townships, or a receipt for the payment of State or County tax within two years, shall be presented, said envelope shall be by said inspectors, publicly opened, and the votes or ballots therein contained, shall be duly deposited in the appropriate boxes prepared to receive the ballots of voters, and the name of such absent elector shall be entered upon the lists of voters, together with the name of the person delivering the ballot at the polls, If such name shall not be found entered upon the list of taxables for such Borough or township where such persons claims to reside, such envelope shall not be opened unless an affidavit be made by a voter of said Borough or townships to the effect that he knows that said person whose vote is so offered, is a resident of said Borough or township, if such affidavit be made and delivered to the inspectors, they shall cause his name to be entered on the list of taxables, and if the tax pe paid for said voter, as required by law the inspectors shall open said envelope, and deposit the votes or ballots therein contained, as aforesaid, and the name of the person so voting shall be entered upon the lists of voters, as aforesaid. The affidavit required in this section may be made before any alderman, justice of the peace, or the judge of the election, and any person can pay the tax as reqnired by this section for any absent elector.

SECTION 6. Any inspector or judge of election and any elector to whom said ballot shall be sent, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this act, or in any manner willfully violate or abuse any trust or duty hereby imposed on him, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding four months.

SECTION 7. Every person who shall be guilty of willful and corrupt false swearing or affirming in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act shall be adjudged guilty of willful and corrupt perjury, and every person who shall make or sign a false certificate to any instrument or affidavit authorized by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 8. Every person who shall deliver or present to the inspectors of elections, under this act any forged, altered or changed ballot, envelope or instrument, required or provided for by this act knowing the same to be so forged, altered or changed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding four months.

SECTION 9. All laws relating to elections in this State and the counties and Boroughs aforesaid, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall apply to voting under the provisions of this act.

A. G. OLMSTEAD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. J. TURRELL.
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, March 9th, 1865,
A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper. mar17:3m

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and the dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

DIED.

In Juniata township, on the 1st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH B., consort of Daniel Metzger, Esq., aged 44 years, 8 months and 20 days. The deceased was a good woman, a kind neighbor and a faithful Christain. She died in hope of a glorious resurrection.

MARY LATRUITE TIM, daughter of Jno. and Margaret A. H. Major, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., March 28th, 1833; died at Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa., March 4th, 1865. Her Christian life and triumphant death did much in effecting the spiritual interests of this community. Never have we witnessed such calmness in suffering or such triumph in death. Three orphan children and many friends that loved her were the ties that bound to earth. With these she parted in the full prospect of dwelling with Christ which is far better.

O. M. S.

In Camp of 208th Reg't. P. V., before Petersburg, Va., January 21st, 1865, of Pneumonia, Private DAVID RITCHEY, Co. K 208th Reg't P. V., in the 28th year of his age.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst our fellow soldier private David Ritchey of Co. K, 208th Reg't. P. V,

Resolved, That in this dispensation of an All Wise Providence, we have lost a brave soldier, a true patriot, an honest man, and a faithful friend.

Resolved, That whilst we bow with meek submission, we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives of the deceased in their affliction, and can only direct them to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the BEDFORD INQUIRER for publication.

A. B. SATTERFELD,
O. C. RAMSEY,
H. C. STAILEY,
Committee.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROV. MARSHAL, 16th DIS PA., CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 27, 1865.

DRAFTED MEN who enlist after they are drafted are considered as DESERTERS from the draft, and must be credited to their enrollment places, no matter whether or not they received local bounties upon their illegal enlistments. GEO. EYSTER,
mar17:3t Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED, Auditor.
[illegible]17

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testimentary upon the estate of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

ASA S. STUCKEY, Snake Spring tp.,
mar17 JOHN S. STUCKEY, Napier tp., Ex'rs.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A RELIABLE CANVASSER, in every town and county, for the NURSE AND SPY, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have Agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address "JONES, BROS. & CO., 600 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." mar17:4t

SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family Weekly. Only $3 a year—less to clubs. 13 numbers of this quarter (Jan. to April) sent, *on trial*, for only 50 cents. Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
mar17:3t Rochester, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25,
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 1.
ETNA, Saturday, April 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

FIRST CABIN,	$80 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	85 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	95 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	90 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

BEST WHITE LEAD! BEST ZINC
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS, STRAW & LADIES' HATS, BONNET MATERIALS, FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited. ☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN WEISEL, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises,

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL next, all the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, to wit:

All that tract of land now in possession of JOHN WENTZ, situate on the Johnstown Road, about 3 miles from Pleasantville, containing

Two Hundred and Twenty-two Acres

and 21 perches more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with Dwelling House and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is also an Apple Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. The tract is well supplied with good running water, and is covered with fine Locust, Chestnut and other valuable Timber. Also, there will be sold

On FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL,

On the premises, in the same township, one other tract, containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-one Acres,

and 23 perches, more or less, the same being the Mansion Property of said deceased, and situate within one mile of St. Clairsville, about 125 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence; and the balance of the tract is well covered with White Pine, Oak and other valuable Timber. There is also a good Log Dwelling House and Double Log Barn upon the premises. This farm is well supplied with water and there is an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Both of the above tracts of land are Patented, and titles indisputable.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

JOHN WEISEL, } Executors.
JOHN FICKES, }
mar11

PUBLIC SALE.—There will be sold at public sale at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in the Borough of Bedford, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1865,

and to continue from day to day until all is sold, the following articles, viz:

3 Coal Stoves, 9 Ten-Plate Stoves, 3 Cooking Stoves, 4 Centre Tables, 4 Dining Tables, 6 Breakfast Tables, 6 Bureaus, 24 Wash Stands, 3 dozen Cane Bottomed Chairs, 3 dozen other Chairs, 24 Looking Glasses, 24 Wash Bowls and Pitchers,

THIRTY BEDS AND BEDDING,

7 extra feather beds, a large lot of bedding such as coverlids, quilts etc.,

ONE LARGE PIANO.

1 Spring Bottom Sofa, 6 Ward Robes, 120 yards Brussells Carpet, 800 yards of Carpet, nearly all Wool, large lot of Queensware, lot of Hall and other Lamps, 15 Sheet Iron Fire Boards,

LOT OF WHISKY AND BRANDY,

and all the bar fixtures belonging to the WASHINGTON HOTEL, 2 COWS, 2 HOGS, 3 CLOCKS, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS made known on day of Sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

March 10, '65—ts WILLIAM DIBERT.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

There will be sold, on the SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,

New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county.

The balance of the land is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble.

Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN SNIDER, late of Snake Springs Valley township, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to JACOB SNIDER, of South Woodberry township, and DANIEL SNIDER and JACOB STUCKEY, of Middle Woodberry township. All persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said Executors without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNYDER,
DANIEL SNYDER, } Executors.
feb17:6t* JACOB STUCKEY,

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of Artemus Bennett, Committee of Josiah Wigfield, late of Southampton township, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on MONDAY, the 20th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.
mar2:3t

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

CRAMER'S.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
FOR CASH.

Stock Must be Reduced.
mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR AND CANE MILLS.

The undersigned is agent for the above named machines, at manufacturer's prices. Pamphlets describing the use of the machines and the process of manufacturing Syrup and Sugar from Sorghs, can be had by applying to him by letter or otherwise, or by calling at the INQUIRER office.

The undersigned has also on hand and for sale a large lot of PURE SORGHO SEED, which can be had by application to him, or at the store of P. A. REED, Bedford. He manufactured, last season, several hundred gallons of Sorgho Syrup, which sells for $1.50 per gallon.

From 150 to 300 gallons can be produced to the acre.

J. H. SCHELL,
mar10 Schellsburg, Pa.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. feb17

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.13,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT *of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, 1865.*

GEORGE BLYMRER, Treasurer, DR.

Received from A. Croyle, Collector for	1860,	$141	45
" Hezekiah Barkman	1861,	14	20
" Jonathan Hyde,	1862,	68	36
" John Wayde		140	00
" John Feaster		48	94
" Francis Beard		63	28
" James R. Donahoe		25	78
" H. Nicodemus	1863,	304	39
" Jacob Fetter		372	45
" Peter Ewalt		23	22
" Samuel Bender		18	87
" David Sparks		72	29
" L. N. Fyan		101	58
" Thomas Fisher		34	52
" D. A. T. Black		95	00
" David Carpenter		237	08
" George Beegle		230	63
" John C. Figard		127	16
" Peter Winegardner		144	59
" Aaron Reed		431	08
" Alfred Entriken		41	44
" Wm. M. Pearson		30	46
" John W. Crisman		65	00
" Baltzer Fletcher		131	00
" James E. Kay		61	21
" U. H. Akers	1864	205	26
" Henry Beegle		200	00
" John C. Figard		60	00
" Samuel Bender		70	
" Wm. Mason		100	00
" Herbert Shoemaker		218	00
" Wm Gorsuch		101	00
" Alex Shoemaker		100	00
" George Gardill		100	00
" Benjamin Valentine		100	00
" John Echart		85	00
" Wm. Stuckey		199	00
" William Crisman		100	00
" James Fisher		100	00
" Peter Barton		100	00
" Archibald Perdew		100	00
" Saml Beckley		266	00
" George Smouse		190	00
" Wm. J. Rock		50	00
" George Beegle		200	00
" Samuel Crisman		172	00
" Solomon Barley		186	00
" George Widel, Steward		57	00
Balance due from last settlement		331	22
		$6,388	46

GEORGE BLYMYER, Treasurer,	CR.
By amount paid on sundry checks, viz:	
Adolphus Ake, salary as Poor Director	$20 00
J. Mower, services as Attorney	20 00
N. J. Lyons, wheat and bill of goods	36 00
Henry Kauffman beef	6 36
Dr. J. Compher, salary, medicine and int.	23 13
Adolphus Ake, beef and interest,	52 58
Joseph Sellers, wheat and rye	24 25
W. M. Hall, grain in mill	17 00
Henry F. Smith, beef	8 84
J. L. Prince, removing pauper	5 90
J. C. Reighart, funeral expenses of J. Swartz	14 98
Isaac Cobbler do do J. Sohnson	10 00
T. Ridenour, applebutter	4 00
Edmund Blackburn, applebutter	7 00
Josiah Gephart, wheat	3 50
J. S. Riddle, applebutter	18 00
Adam Croyle, applebutter	21 00
David Koontz, applebutter and beef	28 22
Asa Silvers, beef	27 58
Jacob Croyle, applebutter	11 00
Herbert Shoemaker, overpaid on duplicate	4 23
Abraham Reighard, beef and interest	48 90
Scott & Beeler, beef and interest	24 80
Elizabeth Williams, applebutter	14 00
Mrs. E. Dronning, support of son	9 00
Maria Fisher, support of Mrs. Wertz	10 00
H. Nicodemus, Esq., issuing orders	2 75
Adam Dibert, beef	21 99
L. Jamison, beef	16 45
D. Deßaugh, making coffin	3 00
John Snider, corn	30 00
R. Fyan, bills of merchandize	50 31
Wm. M. Cook, beef	19 14
Shuck Brothers, bill of merchandize	69 01
Wm. Oster, beef and applebutter	16 59
Wm. Herring, toll	2 50
Mary J. Johnson, support	8 00
B. F. Burnham, work at mill	4 50
B. F. Meyers, printing and interest	79 50
D. Bollman, removing pauper	4 30
Francis Corie, merchandize	6 00
Adolphus Ake, salary	20 00
S. Reighard, salary	20 00
Asa Stuckey, balance on horse	10 00
S. Reighard, bill of costs	12 96
Daniel Shuss, cider	6 00
S. Reighard, pork	20 79
Jacob Semler, grain	6 62
Dr. J. Compher, salary	20 00
Wm Forney, applebutter	13 90
A. B. Cramer, rye in mill	19 26
A. B. Cramer & Co., baboa	241 50
Solomon Reighard, bacon	10 81
Jacob Over, wheat	5 00
D. Dibert, applebutter	9 10
D. Jamison, applebutter	1 87
J. Noble & Co., manufactured goods and int.	74 31
W. N. Sipes, beef	14 45
Wm. M. Cook, beef	2 43
Jacob Brumbaugh, beef	18 00
T. M. Lynch, overyaid on duplicate	52 86
V. Steckman, hire horse and wagon and int.	7 78
J. Baughman, costings	6 50
Wm. Beegle, bill at sale	6 54
John A. Mowry, balance on account	6 98
B. F. Burnham, work at mill and interest	312 42
Job Mann, balance on grain	15 00
Josiah Gephart, freight	3 00
T. R. Gettys, salary and int.	27 73
Henry Fluke, removing pauper and int.	5 65
S. A. Carmac, removal of pauper	11 00
Asa Stuckey, beef	38 22
John Snider, interest on sundry checks	301 57
Isaac Lippel, bill of merchandize	220 51
S. Reighard, services rendered	5 00
A. Ake, services as Director	20 00
G. H. Spang, Esq., services	20 00
Wm. Welch, ditching	40 00
M. Moorehead, blacksmithing	15 28
Thomas Jamison, beef	52 86
S. Reighard, beef and cider	41 00
Solomon Reighard, salary	20 00
Maria Fisher, support for E. Wertz	15 00
John Derl, removal of pauper	5 50
John Mower, Esq., services as attorney	20 00
A. W. Mower, freight on goods	3 00
Samuel Ridenour	19 00
Asa Silver, aSplebutter	16 00
George Rhodes, oqerpaid on duplicate	32 42
A. J. Bowers, merchandize	12 93
Samuel Davis, interest on $500.00 check	30 00
J. G. Hartley, applebutter	15 00
I. H. Thorp, removing pauper	6 00
A. Greenawalt, straw	6 50
Levi Diehl, applebutter	20 75
Asa Stuckey, beef	11 41
Joseph Gates, removing pauper	4 57
Charles Heltzel, beef	7 25
Wm Forney, applebutter,	12 50
William Chenowith, beef	13 86
Frederick Schnebley, beef	33 88
M. Moorehead, blacksmithing	10 90
A. Fisher, splitting staves and interest	3 22
A. J. Burns, merchandize and interest	13 77
Wm. Milburn, two planes and int.	3 11
Jos. Negley, keeping pauper and int.	6 47
J. L. Prince, removing pauper and int.	6 52
Isaac Thorp, do do do	6 77
B. W. Garretson, cow	23 00
George Hardinger	1 55
Jos. Negley, keeping pauper and int.	6 59
T. C. Garrett, lumber and int.	3 44
J. W. Barndollar, coal and int.	6 62
J. Alsip, shoes and int.	7 20
H. Dorsey, beef and int.	9 96
D. Trostle, mill spindle, step and int.	7 32
G. G. Gibson, freight and interest.	10 21
Geo. Dibert, clouer seed and int.	3 92
Mary J. Johnson, support 3 months and int.	6 24
H. C. Reamer, drugs and int.	10 56
Royal & Royer drugs	24 27
John Bridaham	2 91
T. R. Gettys, salary and int.	11 41
W. O. Leary, 3 quarters salary and int.	282 15
George Gray, one bull	35 00
Wm. O. Leary, interest on checks	38 30
Dr. J. Compher, salary and freight on drugs	21 00
J. R. Durborrow, printing and int.	70 37
T. R. Gettys, salary and int.	11 57
W. D. Bequeath, removal of pauper	3 50

News and Other Items.

Only solitary people fall in love.

Never attempt to reason a man out of an opinion; to change him will not help you; and there is no such thing as to be certain of the truth.

Please, Mr. Smith, papa wants to know if you won't lend him the model of your hat?" "Certainly my son, what for?"—"He wants to make a scare crow."

Of all the actions of a man's life, his marriage does the least concern other people; yet of all the actions of a man's life it is the most meddled with by other people.

Life is a constant struggle for riches, which we must soon leave behind. They seem given to us as the nurse gives a plaything to a child, to amuse it until it falls asleep.

Let us so order our conversation in the world that we may live when we are dead in the affections of the best, and leave an honorable testimony in conscience of the worst.

"Sallie," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me—you'll set me on fire."

"No dangsr of that," said Sally, "you are too green to burn."

If we are loved by those around us, we can bear the hostility of all the rest of the world, just as if we are before a warm fire, we need not care for all the ice in the polar regions.

No Accounting for Tastes.—In the gallery of the Convert of Jesuits, at Lisbon, there is a fine picture of Adam in Paradise, *dressed in blue breeches, with silver buckles, and Eve with a striped petticoat!*

A Garrulous Fop, who had annoyed by his indivicious remarks, his partner in the ball room, among other empty things, asked whether "she had ever had her ears pierced?" "No," was the reply; "but I have often had them bored."

Moliere, it would seem, has been anticipated by Antigonous. It was not the great Frenchman who first discovered that no man is a hero to his valet. A flatterer said to Antigonous, "You are Divine." "Ask my valet, he will tell you otherwise."

A Cheerful life must be a busy one. And a busy life can never be well otherwise. Frogs do not croak in running water. Active minds are seldom troubled with gloomy forebodings. They come up only from the stagnant depths of a spirit unstirred by generous impulses or the necessities of honest toil.

A Broad Hint.—A bachelor sea captain who was remarking the other day that he wanted a good chief officer, was promptly informed by a young lady present, that she had no objection to be his *first* mate. He took the hint—and the lady.

The Last Will and Testament of a shop-keeper of the Rue St. Denis in Paris, who died recently, ended thus: "I desire my heirs to take measures at once for my autopsy and to place my body in the hands of men of science, that it may be carefully dissected, for I am determined to know the cause of my death."

Fraternizing.—There was great excitement early one morning a few weeks ago in the Jardan d' Acclimation, at Paris among the featheredinhabitants, in consequence of the appearance of a flock of wild ducks, which fraternized most amicably with their foreign relatives. The appearance of the guardians by no means disturbed them. The visit lasted some hours, and it was not till late in the afternoon that the flock winged its way in a northerly direction.

A Vow Fulfilled.—The Burlington (Vt.) Times speaks of a gentleman who on hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter, vowed that he would never cut his hair till "Old Glory" should float again over the fort.—His time of trial has been longer than he anticipated, and his hair has grown into anaconda-like coils, his tresses becoming thick-plaited, stout and strong. But he is now at liberty to ply his shears and sweep away this reminder of the opening scenes of the war.

A sage Frenchman has just discovered a plan by which all our difficulties can be ended, and publishes his scheme in full in the New York *Courrier des Etats Unis*. The South must give up its plan of separation and also slavery. Good. But the North owes the South some return for these sacrifices.—Messieurs. Lincoln and Johnson, Davis and Stephens, have only to sacrifice their places to their country, by sending in their resignations, and then let the Congress of Washington and Richmond proclaim General Lee President of the Union [!]! Oh yes.

The Charleston *Mercury* has entered on a migratory existence of it forsook its ground, it maintained its fath, as is evident from the following, taken from its "last dying speech:"

"South Carolina entered into this struggle *for no other purpose than to maintain the institution of slavery.* Southern independence has no other object or meaning. Independence and slavery *must stand together or fall together.*

The *Mercury* used its last breath to denounce the arming of slaves, preferring to go down in the struggle, to victory even, through such an expedient.

Fillibuster.—The word fillibuster is derived from the river, Vly, in Holland. In the Seventeenth century, small, fast-sailing vessels, of about one hundred tons burden, were built on this river, and such a boat was called by the Dutch a Vlyboot. They soon became known in England as fly boats, a term which was transferred to Spanish as fillibote, or by a softening of the first sylable as filibote. The buccaneers of the West Indies found these light Dutch vessels exactly to their service, and from their using them, the French cruisers gave these pirates the name of filibustiers, or filibustiers, an appellation subsequently introduced into several languages. The Vlyboot of Holland occupied two hundred years ago the same position in navigation that is now held by the American clipper-ship.

Worshipping the Devil.—The only devil-worshippers known to exist are the Yezidis, a singular race of people living in Armenia. The Yezdis were formerly Christians, were then converted to Mahommedanism, and now apparently disgusted with both faiths, have taken themselves to diabolism. The theory of their priests is that although the mighty angel Satan, the chief of the angelic host, at present has a quarrel with God, yet a reconciliation will hereafter take place, and he will be restored to his high rank in the celestial hierarchy. This is the foundation of their hope, and they consider themselves perfectly safe in trusting their destiny to it.—Among such a people, the profane phrase "Go to the Devil!" would of course be considered an expression of good will.

The Oldest Inhabitant Discovered at Last.—A Wisconsin paper says that the oldest man in the world is now living in Caledonia, in that State. His name is Joseph Crele, and his age is one hundred and thirty-nine years. He has lived in Wisconsin more than a century, and was first married in New Orleans, one hundred and nine years ago. Some years afterward he settled in Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war, he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay.—It is but a few years ago that he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA,

Respectfully informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Such as

Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

Ready Made Clothing

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

Notions,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

Groceries,

Coffee, Tea, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Spices, &c., &c.

Chewing & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,
Hardware, Iron, Nails,
Spikes, &c., &c.

We keep

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

Goods misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

We buy

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Farmers, Mechanics. Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.
Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who has Just received an elegant assortment of
NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey, Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.
WYOMING
Insurance Company,
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe, John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach, Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams, R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher, Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross, G. M. Harding.

G. M. Hollenback, President
L. D. Shoemaker, Vice Pres't.
R. C. Smith, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.
Assets, ... $3,000,000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Cash Capital, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, ... $6,000,000.

Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 2864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

The following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Thresuing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

Announce to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat, Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

Makes the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OST..R.

March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags,
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER,

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

Are just receiving a splendid stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING ANDLACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots, Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD. Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Fiffer.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, Ju e 24, 1864.

Winchester's
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly
IN ALL STAGES OF
CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," rum, whiskey, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

Winchester's Genuine Preparation

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

The undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They willattend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAACMILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner Fourth and Market streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand.
feb24:3m

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

Lowery & Eichelberger have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Bocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

Respectfully solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

References.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18' 1864—tf.

"THE STUMP ISLANDS OIL COMPANY!"

CAPITAL - - - - - - $120,000.
Development Fund - $21,000
120,000 Shares, par value $1.00.

No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporators until 21,000 shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

PRESIDENT,
WM. HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.
SECRETARY & TREASURER,
Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
DIRECTORS,
Hon. T. B. Shannon, M. C., California.
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, Pa.
Hon. Samuel Davis, Bedford, Pa.
J. M. Shoemaker, " "
G. W. Rupp, " "

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for, and consists of the following tracts:

1st. That valuable island, known a the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches, situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the grounds, but the war breaking out, the parties sold off and enlisted.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," situated but a few rods above the lower island, containing 4 acres and 20 perches, 4 acres of which are owned by this company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c. Neither of these islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stone and trees against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river empties into the Allegheny at a point due south from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further south, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very centre of the great oil belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this, they lie far below the coal measures.

The company also owns 1 acre and 61 perches of land about 5½ miles above the upper island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Emlenton, Venango Co., Pa., upon which is the celebrated Fox and Widel well, with new engine, derrick, building, &c., &c., and well bored to the depth of 420 feet. This well was tubed at 350 feet, and in a few hours pumping yielded about one barrel of oil, but the proprietors determined to sink it deeper, and the company will, as soon as possible, sink this well if necessary to the depth of 1000 feet or more. The "Stump Islands Company" owns the *whole* interest in well, fixtures and land, and "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well and sink others in the Islands. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Run tract for several more wells.

The property owned by this company is all *practical* boring territory, and persons acquainted with the lands along the Allegheny and other oil streams, will bear testimony that we have more *practical* boring surface face than many of the 300 acre tracts contain.

In addition to this, one basis will compare favorably, with the large majority of Companies, whose Capital stock is five times as great.

The services of an efficient Superintendent have been obtained, and the Directors are determined to prosecute operations vigorously.

Persons desirous of securing a portion of the 21,000 shares of stock, must apply soon, to Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford Penn'a.; at whose office subscription books have been opened for the sale of Stocks, at $1.00 per share.

Feb. 10, 1865.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,

G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermaterrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
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